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to nearest suitable connection with general water supply and thoroughly flush inside of keg through opening in side; then pass end of hose into top of hopper pipe and run in water until it overflows from opening in side of keg. Finally turn generator on side and drain off all water. Before storing apparatus, lubricate steel rod and all iron plugs with graphite grease.

ADVANTAGES TO BE GAINED BY FUMIGATING WITH PORTABLE
GENERATOR.

1. It provides a safe, efficient, and rapid process for fumigating small compartments by hydrocyanic acid gas generated by fractional method.

2. It eliminates the necessity for the handling of large numbers of small containers commonly employed to generate the gas.

3. It requires less labor and material for cyanide fumigation of small compartments on vessels, and therefore reduces the expense.

4. It provides a much safer method of fumigating by cyanide gas than by the so-called "pot method," the necessity of having to endanger the lives of the men engaged in the fumigations being practically eliminated.

5. It provides a complete and compact equipment at a small expense, and can be easily transported and operated by two persons; and if properly cared for will remain in serviceable condition over a long period of time.

6. It provides no difficult structural features; the entire apparatus may be readily assembled in almost any locality by a person possessing but little knowledge of mechanics.

FAKE ARSPHENAMINE.

A Warning to Physicians and Druggists.

The following is taken from the Weekly Bulletin of the Department of Health of the City of New York, issue of June 4, 1921:

The Department of Health having made an investigation relative to the sale, in the city, of arspenamine of supposedly German origin, by seamen and other unscrupulous vendors, submitted several samples purchased to its chemical laboratory for analysis. The chemist's report shows the samples to be a fraudulent substitution, being a combination of sodium chloride and a yellow dye.

Physicians and druggists are accordingly warned against purchasing such products from unknown persons.

In this connection it is noted that on May 12, 1920, a circular letter was issued by the Surgeon General, warning against spurious products

and giving a list of firms licensed, under the regulations of the Public Health Service, to manufacture arsphenamine and neo-arsphenamine. This circular letter, addressed to medical officers of the United States Public Health Service and others concerned, is printed below:

Your attention is invited to the extensive exploitation, through advertisements in professional journals and otherwise, of various arsenic preparations which are not related to the arsphenamine group. The preparations referred to are sold with claims in regard to their value in the treatment of syphilis which are unwarranted.

In the opinion of this office it is in the interest of all concerned that the subcutaneous, intramuscular, or intravenous use of arsenic in the treatment of syphilis be confined to preparations of the arsphenamine group, as these agents are of established value and are produced under the regulations of the Public Health Service. The following firms are now licensed for the manufacture of arsphenamine and neo-arsphenamine: Dermatological Research Laboratories, 1720 Lombard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. A. Metz Laboratories, 122 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y.; Diarsenol Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.; Takamine Laboratories, Clifton, N. J.

The Lowy Laboratory, of Newark, N. J., has been granted a license to prepare a stable solution of arsphenamine.

It is not the desire of the Bureau to limit clinicians in the choice of agents of recognized worth, but in the case of arsenic preparations, not members of the arsphenamine group, the available evidence indicates that their routine use is inadvisable in the treatment of syphilis. If it is desired to use any of these preparations in a purely experimental way, previous authority from the Bureau should be secured. Applications for this authority should be accompanied by a statement as to the composition of the drug, including the structural formula and the reason for its use. All information available on the value of the preparation should be forwarded.

Since this letter was issued, the following three additional licensed manufacturers of arsphenamine products have been included: E. R. Squibb & Sons, New Brunswick, N. J.; Farbwerke Hoechst, vorm. Meister Lucius & Bruening, Hoechst-am-Main, Germany; Poulenc Frères, 92 Rue Vieille-du-Temple, Paris, France.

POSTPONEMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSTITUTE.

In the Public Health Reports for May 13, 1921, announcement was made in regard to the tentative plans for holding a public health institute in Washington, D. C., during November, 1921. After this institute had been announced, several conferences were held between Service officers and officials of the American Public Health Association, and it has now been definitely decided that the proposed Service institute in Washington during November be indefinitely postponed.